The Government of India is aware of its responsibilities and though as per United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol, thereunder India has.no mitigation commitments, however, India is following a sustainable development path through a range of policies and.programmes to mitigate climate change and thereby reduce emissions. Some of the measures include: ensuring energy conservation and improved energy efficiency in various sectors as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency; promoting use of renewable energy; power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme; use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport; fuel, switching to cleaner energy; afforestation and conservation of forests and promotion of clean coal technologies. Lastly, through the regime of differentiated duties and tariffs, superfluous consumption is sought to be curbed.

Red List of Threatened Plant Species 2007

2210. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:
SHRIVIJAYJ.DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER.be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Conservation Union put 45 tree species across India on its " Red List of Threatened Plant Species 2007" and has further flagged 247 species as "threatened";

(b) if so, whether these threatened species are being overused for medicinal or religious purposes without adequate conservation; and

(c) the steps Botanical Survey of India is adopting to preserve forest culture especially in view of alarming situation developing due to global warming also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRINAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) Yes, Sir. The World Conservation Union has listed 247 Indian plant species as threatened, including 45 species which are critically endangered.

(b) and (c) In order to ensure sustainability of these plant species, the Government has taken several steps to protect and propagate the flora of the country through creation of Protected Areas like National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries and Biospere Reserves for *in-situ* conservation. The government is also extending financial support to the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, Botanic Garden of the Indian Republic, NOIDA, associated gardens of Botanical Survey of India and other institutions under the scheme of' Assistance to Botanic Gardens' for promoting *ex-situ* conservation.

The Government has enacted the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Biological Diversity Act, 2002 with the aim of conservation and sustainable utilisation of flora of the country.

Polluted rivers of the country

2211. DR. M.A;M. RAMASWAMYWill the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rivers in the country which are highly polluted, State-wise;

(b) the total financial assistance provided by Central Government to State Governments for cleaning of the rivers during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of rivers in the country in which the various types of aquatic lives are now extinct; and

(d) the steps taken to bring these rivers back to life again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIN AMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d) According to a study conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board, a total of 71 polluted stretches of rivers have been identified across the country. The details of these stretches, State-wise are given in statement-I *{see* below). The total financial assistance provided by Central Government to State Governments for cleaning of rivers during the last three and current financial year, State-wise and year-wise under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) is given in statement-II *(see* below). No such comprehensive study on aquatic life in all the rivers of the country has been done by the Government. The pollution abatement measures taken up to improve the water quality in various rivers under NRCP are interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants for treating the diverted sewage, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and River Front Development among others. Presently NRCP covers 35 major rivers spread over 164 towns in 20 States of the country.

Statement-I

List ofl\ Polluted River Stretches

	River		Polluted Stretch	Critical Parameters (in mg/i)	State
1.	Godavari	•	Polavaram to D/S of Rajamundary	BOD-6-12	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Nagavalli	•	Nagavalli along Thotapalli Regulator	BOD-6-10	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Musi	•	D/S of Hyderabad	BOD-16-44	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Kalong	•	Elengabeel System	BOD-10-70	Assam
5.	Bharalu	•	D/S Guwahati	BOD-38	Assam
6.	Yamuna	•	Wazirabad to Okhla	BOD-6-77	Delhi
7.	Subarnrekha	•	Ranchi to D/S of Jamshedpur	BOD-6	Jharkhand
8.	Sabarmati	, •	Ahmedabad to D/S of Vautha	BOD-56-504	Gujarat
9.	Amlakhadi	•	Along Ankeshwar	BOD-138-920, Ammonia-117.6 201.60	Gujarat
10	Shedi	•	Along Kheda	BOD-8-19	Gujarat
11	Damanganga	•	Vapi D/S to Confl. with sea	BOD-9-I0	Gujarat
12	Ambika	•	BillimoraD/S	BOD-18	Gujarat
13	Bhadar	•	Jetpur to Ratia (Junagarh)	BOD-33	Gujarat
14	Khari	•	Lali village, Ahemdabad	BOD-92-676	Gujarat
15	Kolak	•	Vapi to Patalia	BOD-11-35	Gujarat
16	Par	•	Vapi to Patalia	BOD-27	Gujarat
17	Ghaggar .	•	Interstate border with Punjab to Ottu wier at Sirsa	BOD-8-50	Haryana

	River		Polluted Stretch	Critical Parameters (in mg/i)	State
18	Yamuna	•	Okhla to Kosi Kalan	BOD-16	Haryana
19.	Markanda	•	Kala Amb D/S to Haryana Border	BOD-55 Colour-1009 Hazen	Himachal Pradesh
20.	Bhadra	•	Maleshwaram to D/S of Bhadravathi	BOD-7.2	Karnataka
21	Tunga	•	D/S of Shimoga	BOD>6	Kamataka
22	Kali	•	Along Dandeli Town	BOD>6	Karnataka
23.	Tungabhadra	•	Harihar D/S to Hara eahalli Bridge	BOD-6-8	Karnataka
24.	Khan river	•	Indore city to confluence with Kshipra	BOD-65-120	M.P.
25	Kshipra	•	Ujjain to confluence with Chambal	BOD-8-24	MP.
26	Chambal	•	D/S of Nagda	BOD-8-24	M.P.
27.	Tapi	•	D/S of Napanagar to Burhanpur city	BOD-6	M.P.
28	Godavari	•	Nasik to (Raher) Nanded	BOD-6-66	Maharashtra
29	Kalu	•	Atale village to Confl. with Ulhas	BOD-6-10	Maharashtra
30	Ulhas	•	Mohane to Baddapur	BOD-6-8	Maharashtra
31	Weinganga	•	D/S Ashti	BOD-6-7	Maharashtra
32	Panchganga	•	Along Ichalkaranji	BOD-7-25	Maharashtra
33	Wardha	•	Along Rajura village	BOD-6-8	Maharashtra
34.	Bhima	•	Pargaon to Confluence with river Daund	BOD-6.5	Maharashtra
35	Mula & Mutha	•	D/S Pune city	BOD-6.7	Maharashtra
36.	Bhatsa	•	D/S of Shahpur Industrial township	BOD-6	Maharashtra
37	Patalganga	•	Khopoli to Esturaine region	BOD>6	Maharashtra
38	Kundalika	•	Along Roha city	BOD-6-6.5	Maharashtra
39	Krishna	•	Dhomdam to Sangli	BOD-6-8	Maharashtra
40	Tapi	•	M.P. Border to Bhusaval	BOD-6-9	Maharashtra
41	Oirna	•	Malegaon to Confl. with Tapi	BOD-6-12	Maharashtra
42	Nira	•	Along Pulgaon	BOD-6-21	Maharashtra
43.	Kharkhala	•	Near Sutnga Khlieri, Jaintia Hills	BOD-8-10	Meghalaya

	River		Polluted Stretch	Critical Parameters (in mg/i)	State
44.	Brahmani	•	Panposh D/S to Dharamsala	BOD-6-7	Orissa
45.	lb	•	Sundargarh to Confl. with Mahanadi	BOD-6-9	Orissa
46	Mahanadi	•	Cuttack D/S	BOD-6-8	Orissa
47	Kaukhai	•	Along Bubhaneshwar	BOD>7	Orissa
48	Kathjodi	•	Along Cuttack	BOD-6-12.3	Orissa
49	Satluj	•	D/S of Ludhiana	BOD-8-14.4	Punjab
50	Beas	•	D/S of Mukorian	BOD-8.4-20	Punjab
51	Ghaggar	•	Mubarkpur to Sardulgarh	BOD-6.4-50	Punjab
52	Ghaggar	•	Ottu weir to Hanumangarh	BOD>6	Rajasthan
53	Chambal	•	D/S Kota city	BOD-6-6.4	Raj as than
54.	Banas/Berach river	•	Udaipur to Chittorgarh	BOD>6	Rajasthan
55	Vaigai	•	Along Madurai	BOD-7-9	Tamil Nadu
56	Palar	•	Vaniyambadi	BOD>6	Tamil Nadu
57	Adyar	•	Along Chennai	BOD>6	Tamil Nadu
58	Coovum	•	Along Chennai	BOD>6	Tamil Nadu
59	Tambiraparani	•	Papavinasam to Arunuganeri	BOD-6-13	Tamil Nadu
60.	Noyyal	•	Along Coimbatoor, Tirupur, Palyanakotti	BOD>6	Tamil Nadu
61	Cauvery	•	D/S of Mettur Dam to Erode city	BOD-6.4-7	Tamil Nadu
62	Ranichu	•	Along Ranipur	BOD-24	Sikkim
63	Yamuna	•	Kosi Kalan to confl. with Chambal	BOD-6-37	Uttar Pradesh
64	Hindon	•	Saharanpur to Confl. with Yamuna	BOD-9-36	Uttar Pradesh
65.	Western Kali	•	Muzaffar Nagar to Confluence with Hindon	BOD-21-44	Uttar Pradesh
66.	Buri Yamuna	•	Pilkhani to Confluence with Yamuna	BOD>6	Uttar Pradesh
67	Kali Nadi Eastern	•	Merrut to Kannauj	BOD-43-135	Uttar Pradesh
68.	Gomti	•	Lucknow to Confluence with Ganga	BOD-6-8.2 BOD-6-7.6	Uttar Pradesh
69	Ganga	•	Kannauj to Kanpur D/S	BOD-6-10	Uttar Pradesh
70	Ganga	•	Varanasi D/S	BOD-6.5-16.5	Uttar Pradesh
71	Damodar	•	Durgapur to Haldia	BOD-6.4-32	West 1

Statement-II

Statewise & Year wise financial assistance by Central Govt, under National River Conservation

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Plan/State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (Till 31.12.07)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1600.00	5200.00	4785.00	3115.00
2	Bihar	0.00	33.72	7.19	0.00
3.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4-	Gujarat	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Goa	510.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	1368.00	580.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	880.00	1069.77	1009.00	521.47
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1200.00	200.00	415.00	625.00
09	Orissa	675.00	825.00	1104.00	468.00
10.	Punjab	1141.00	1274.00	1535.00	3730.00
11.	Rajasthan	26.00	18.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	16861.00	10307.40	8271.77	1340.00
13.	Delhi	190.00	100.00	2650.00	0.00
14.	Haryana	240.00	424.00	777.20	0.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	1678.00	3865.00	2418.63
16.	Uttaranchal	200.00	450.00	825.00	137.00
17.	West Bengal	2746.00	4848.00	1800.00	2232
18.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
19.	Sikkim	179.00	166.00	504.50	280.00
20.	Nagaland	0.00	450.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL (River):	29116.00	27723.89	27548.66	14967.10

Socio-economic assessment of tiger reserves

2212. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken to do an independent socio-economic assessment in areas designated as tiger reserves;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by his Ministry to the Field Directors in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Guidelines for preparation of Tiger Conservation Plan have been issued to all Tiger range States, which, *inter alia*, contain implementation of eco-developmental activities for reducing resource dependency of local people on surrounding